58a-1945

New Jersey

Jersey Hospital Is Charged With Bias Against Polio Nurses

The New York Age
9-15-45 - New York

Despite the infantile paralysis emergency in New Jersey, three Negro nurses trained in infantile paralysis care were turned down by the Essex County Isolation Hospital, Belleville, N. J., because of their race, it was charged last week by Miss Hilda M. Torrop president of the National Association for Practical Nurse Education.

According to the nursing official, six nurses trained by the association and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis through its preparedness program, were sent to the Jersey hospital, but "the services of three of these volunteers were refused because they are Negroes."

Dr. Ellis Smith, superintendent of the hospital, denied the charge saying: "I remember talking to somebody from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and, as I remember it, I expressed a preference for whites, but I didn't turn down any Negroes.

"No one was sent here but the three whites. If the other three had been sent I'd have taken them. I showed a preference for whites, but I didn't turn down any Negroes."

Dr. Don W. Gudakunst, medical director of the National Foundation could throw no light on the charge. "We use Negroes all the time," he said. "We want them."

58a-1945

New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE
Cir. D. 356,512 — S. 539,023

JUL 18 1945

Bars on Negroes Lifted In City's Nurse Training

Report Covers Activities in 10-Year Fight Against Bias

The bars have been lifted against Negro nurse-training candidates in all of the city's tax-supported nurse-training institutions, Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, 1790 Broadway, reported yesterday.

The report covered ten years of activity of the Citizens' Committee of the N. A. C. G. N., organized in 1935 in an effort to eliminate "all forms of discrimination from every branch of nursing education and service."

In 1935, Mrs. Staupers says in her report, Negro nurses were employed in only four of the city's tax-supported institutions, and Negro nurse training was restricted to the nursing schools of Lincoln and Harlem Hospitals. She said that today Negro nurses are admitted to all schools operated by the Department of Hospitals and Negro nurses are employed in all city hospitals.

Mrs. Staupers said that a campaign will be initiated soon to increase the supply of trained Negro nurses. In co-operation with the National Urban League, a Negro social service organization, and the State and City Nursing Councils for War Service. Negro candidates for nurse training will be recruited in all boroughs.

Hospital Probe Begun; 4 Student Nurses Dropped

AFRO-American, Balt., Md. 3-17-45

(Special to the AFRO)

HAMPTON, Va. — Two days after a citizens' committee met with C. W. Mangrum, superintendent of Dixie Hospital, to investigate complaints of jim crow, four student nurses, all juniors, were dismissed. 3-17-45

The young women, who were told that they were being dropped because of low grades are:

Misses Catherine Jackson, Tampa, Fla.; Geraldine Flax, Baltimore; Helen Amory, Peekskill, N.Y., and Harletta Cunningham, of South Carolina.

A month ago, Miss Alveda Whigham, also a junior, was dropped because of her "attitude." She has since entered Lincoln Hospital in New York City to complete her training.

"Surprise" Exam Posted

Shortly after the four nurses were ousted, a "surprise" examination in medical and surgical nursing was posted. Protesting that they had not had sufficient time in which to prepare for such an exam, the nurses asked a postponement. 3-17-45

Miss Janet Defandorf, white, recently appointed superintendent of nurses, denied the request and the exam was held. All of the nurses turned in blank papers.

Last Tuesday they were told that they would have to decide by the following day whether they would be sent home or accept a three-month suspension during which they would work without pay. 3-17-45

Majority Accept Suspension

Rather than jeopardize their opportunity to enter another school by marring their records, most of the class signed an agreement accepting the terms of the suspension.

Three of them, however, refused to sign and left for their homes. They are:

Miss Jessie Patterson, Newark, N.J.

Miss Alice Wilson, Vivian, W.Va. 3-17-45

Miss Margaret Gatling, Hartford, Conn.

Seek Conference with Board

The committee investigating conditions at the Dixie is composed of representatives of the Ministers' Alliance and of the local civic league and is headed by Don Davis, Sr. Failing to get anywhere with the superintendent, they have requested an audience with the board of trustees within two weeks.

Appearance of "colored" and "white" signs shortly after the arrival of Mr. Mangrum and inability of colored patients, regardless of their ability to pay, to get first-class accommodations are among the complaints to be brought to the board's attention.

Although an appeal has been made to the Colored Graduate Nurses' Association to send a representative here for an investigation, no such action had been initiated early this week.

Because of its cadet nurse training program, the hospital receives Federal funds. Withdrawal of these funds, it is pointed out, would put a serious crimp in the training program and in the hospital's service. 3-17-45

Lack of sufficient student nurses to carry on the program would necessitate the employment of graduate nurses at considerable expense. Actually, it is not believed that the hospital could obtain sufficient nurses to meet the demand.

NEGROES TO GET NURSE TRAINING

Birmingham Age-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 27—(AP)—Bishop Thomas J. Toolen announced plans today for converting one of the South's first Negro maternity homes here into a general hospital which will serve as a training school for Negro nurses throughout the South.

Established four and a half years ago as a charity project of the Mobile Diocese of the Catholic Church, the Blessed Martin de Porres Maternity Hospital for Negroes has delivered more than 1,000 babies with the benefit of modern surgical instruments nad scientific pre-natal care. 12-28-45

Bishop Toolen said that one of the biggest needs in improving health conditions among Negroes in the South was a hospital where Negro nurses could be trained to care for members of their own race. He said the new general hospital to be built here at acostof $150,000 was designed to fill this need.

Sister Hildegard, superintendent of the maternity hospital, said that it was difficult for Negro women to obtain training for registered nurses in the South because of rules prohibiting them from serving in hospitals where white doctors work and because there are few hospitals for Negroes in this section.

Prejudices Broken Down

She added, however, that in the four years she had been here as head of the institution, she had noted that "a lot of these prejudices have been broken down."

Sister Hildegard said that the first classes of nurses would be trained by registered nurses among the Sisters of Mercy, who operate the hospital, but that later the entire program would be turned over to trained Negro personnel.

"From my talks with Negroes who come to the hospital here I have learned that they want facilities where they can take care of themselves," she said.

The Maternity Hospital was started in July, 1941, in a six-room frame building in Mobile's Negro section. Originally containing five beds, the institution has doubled its capacity to 10 beds and still it is unable to meet all the demands.

Superstitions Combatted

Sister Hildegard said that in the beginning it was necessary to break down many superstitions held by the Negro mothers regarding entry into a hospital and baby care.

"Mothers who had received our treatment and had their babies delivered here told their friends and gradually our b usiness increased," she said. 12-28-45

Mostof the babies are delivered by a white doctor, but three Negro nurses are on duty to help in caring for theinfants. Two of them are registered nurses, trained in a St. Louis hospital.

Mothers whose babies have been delivered at the institution range from 12 to 43 years. Only three of the more than 1,000 mothers died and there have been only eight still-births.

When the new hospital is completed, about 25 beds will be provided for maternity cases. Work on the new building is expected to start early next year.

Bar Prejudice in Nurses Draft Bill

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y. 3-7-45

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 6.—No discrimination on account of race, color or creed will be permitted in the Nurses Draft Act, under an amendment accepted by the House today. 3-7-45

Taking the floor during the discussion, Adam Clayton Powell, Negro Democrat from Harlem, pointed out that so far only eight nurses out of every thousand were Negroes, compared to 67 Negro soldiers out of every thousand in the Army.

Pointing out that men were dying because there aren't enough nurses, Powell asked: "How long will we continue to aid Berlin and Tokio?"

Frank E. Hook, (D-Mich), and other congressmen joined in the appeal.

The Nurse bill may be voted on tomorrow. 3-7-45

Meanwhile Senate action on the manpower bill was delayed while Harlan J. Bushfield (R-SD), the Dupont-financed senator, read a 25-minute speech attacking the Crimea decision and Dumbarton Oaks.

This was Bushfield's answer to the appeal of Senator Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky), majority leader, to speed the manpower bill.

58a-1945 Nurses--

Tells FDR: Negro Nurses Willing To Serve, But Are Not Called

Daily Worker NY 1-9-45

By EUGENE GORDON

President Roosevelt's request that nurses be drafted to meet "one of the most urgent requirements of the armed forces," inspired Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, to assure the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy that Negro nurses would gladly volunteer but are barred by discrimination.

CALLS BAN TRAGIC

Mrs. Staupers, agreeing with the President that "it is tragic that our wounded men should ever want for the best possible nursing care," wired him:

"According to Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk of the United States Armmy on Jan. 4, only 300 Negro nurses have been called to service in the Army Nurse Corps. None have been called in the Navy. Negro nurses for a long time have been ready and willing to serve to their capacity, but have been prevented from doing so by discriminatory practices.

"The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, 1790 Broadway, is urging you as Commander-in-Chief to give Negro nurses opportunity for full service. As American citizens we want to share the responsibility and to serve our country in this critical period."

Maj. Gen. Kirk, reporting to an emergency nurse recruitment meeting called by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia at the Hotel Pierre last Thursday night, attempted to justify the Army's limited use of Negro nurses by pointing out that "the average share of colored nurses in the Army is equal to the total number of Negro troops."

Mrs. Staupers retorted then, and repeated to the Daily Worker yesterday:

"In the New York area no Negro cadet nurse has been assigned to a military hospital, but in the South Negro nurses are serving white and Negro patients in military hospitals."

COUNCIL BACKS PLEA

She added that there is "no reason why nurses in this critical period should be assigned on the basis of race, nationality or religion or on any other basis except that of need."

The National Nursing Council for War Service, 1790 Broadway, yesterday supported both President Roosevelt and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Mrs. Elmira Wickenden, executive secretary of the council, regretted that the Navy takes no Negro nurses. She heartily endorsed, she declared, Mrs. Staupers' plea for full use of Negro nurses by both Army and Navy.

Mrs. Staupers felt that though Negro nurses did not need to be drafted they would be helped by such procedure.

MABEL K. STAUPERS

Ban on Negro Nurses in Services Is Cited Here as Discrimination

New York Times 1-14-45

Association Tells of Willingness of Group to Serve Their Country in Plea for Legislation to End Situation

The failure of the Army and Navy to make full use of the large number of Negro graduate and cadet nurses in the present emergency was cited yesterday as an important factor of discrimination in employment at a conference conducted by the National Negro Congress held in the building of the Institute for International Democracy at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street. 1-14-45

Mrs. Maybell K. Staupers, who addressed the meeting on behalf of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, said that the attention of President Roosevelt and Representative Andrew J. May of Kentucky, as the author of a nurses' draft bill, had been called to this condition. She urged that support be given her organiation in its plea for "a nondiscrimination caluse" in the proposed legislation.

Referring in each of the messages sent by the association to the fact that "Negro nurses "have been ready and willing to serve in the Army Nurse Corps and the Navy Nurse Corps," Mrs. Staupers cited the Surgeon General's recent report that only 300 have been called, none of them by the Navy.

"Efforts of Negro nurses to serve to capacity have been thwarted by many types of discriminatory practices," the mes sage continued. "Negro nurses recognize the urgent need for care for all American soldiers."

In the event that Selective Service laws should be extended to include the drafting of nurses, the association urged Representative May "to place this service on the basis of need of care for American soldiers and not on the basis of limitations because of race, color, creed or national origin."

The number of nurses available in New York City was given by Mrs. Staupers as 1,200 and she pointed out that of the 968 employed by the Department of Hospitals only sixty-eight had been called for service with the armed forces. A survey by her organization revealed, she said, that Negro nurses have been placed on duty in proportion to the number of Negro troops in service, and that Negro cadet nurses are serving only at the Tuskegee facility in Alabama. 1-19-45

The result of a survey by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, showing the maximum of women employed in all fields before Pearl Harbor and up to November of last year, was outlined by Miss Kathryn Blood, economic editor of that bureau.

Placing the present total employment of women as of Nov. 30, 1944, at 18,000,000, Miss Blood pointed out that 4,000,000 of these were engaged in industry at that date, as compared with slightly more than 2,000,000 in 1940. Nearly 7,000,000 of the total she classified as "new women workers."

With reference to the number of women who will be available as "the total labor force" in the post-war period, Miss Blood estimated the total at 15,000,000 with indications, she added that women are likely to return to industries for which they are peculiarly adapted.

Gen. Hines Advises Medical Director To Forget Race, Color

The Informer 2-10-45

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)—Another salient was driven into the wall of discrimination which has hemmed in Negro nurses during this "all-out" war for democracy when Brig. General Hines, administrator of the Veterans' Administration told this correspondent in an exclusive interview this week, that he was advising his medical director to accept qualified nurses regardless of race, creed or color for use wherever the demand is greatest. The Army has recently broadened its use of Negro nurses, and the Navy has just announced it would accept them for the first time.

The salient, so far, is not very deep, however. At the end of the week the medical director in Washington, Dr. Charles M. Griffith, had not received the "advice" of the General and was still sticking to the present restrictive use of Negro nurses.

In an interview, when Dr. Griffith was told of General Hines' statement, he said: "We are taking both white and colored nurses now. I have vacancies now for 15 or 20 colored nurses."

2-10-45

Used In Texas

Asked if the "vacancies for colored nurses" meant they would be used only at the Tuskegee Veterans' Facility, he said they are being used at three other places— Hampton, Va., Waco, Texas, and Oteen, N. C.

"Are they used in these places only to serve colored patients, or to serve any and all patients?" we asked.

"The whole thing depends on the number of patients we get," Dr. Griffith answered. "So far, we have used them only for Negro patients, but I am due to have a conference with the General on the whole nurse question soon."

General Hines, in announcing the new policy, said the housing of the nurses at veterans' institutions in some sections would be a problem, but he thought it could be solved. He suggested the possibility of having the Negro nurses live "off the post," which he said some of the white nurses are doing now in Washington because of crowded housing conditions at Walter Reed Hospital and Mt. Alto.

The General expressed a high regard for the ability of Negro nurses, praised the caliber of work of the nurses at the Tuskegee hospital, and said he did not think there would be much of a problem in nurse-patient relationships.

Protest Humiliation Of Race Army Nurses

Atlanta World 62.

Jim-Crowed Under Noses Of Nazi War Prisoners

1-14-45

NEW YORK—(SNS) — Humiliation of Negro army nurses in the presence of German prisoners, as a result of discriminatory orders issued by an officer in the Prisoner of War Camp hospital in Florence, Arizona, was brought to the attention of the War Department by the NAACP in a letter to Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy.

The letter read: 'We have received information from Florence Ariz. that American Army nurses have been ordered by a Major Simpson to eat in a separate dining room.

KEENLY HURT

1-14-45

"These nurses, we understand, are in a hospital at the Prisoner of War Camp at Florence. They feel especially humiliated and degraded because, even though in the uniform of the United States Army, they were set apart under the very noses of German war prisoners who serve as cooks and waiters in the Hospital Officers' Mess.

"The nurses felt their humiliation so keenly that on the first day the order was supposed to take effect they seated themselves in their old stations in the dining room whereupon Major Simpson called the chief nurse and publicly told her that the separate arrangement had been instituted because it was the way he wanted it and the nurses must obey because they were in the Army and had sworn to obey orders of thei rsuperior officers.

1-14-45

NAZIS CHUCKLE

"The German prisoners, of course looked on this scene with great glee and the Negro nurses went to their jim crow dining room boiling mad.

"We understand from announcements from Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General, United States Army, that the Army is not anxious to increase the number of Negro nurses, but if incidents like the foregoing illustrate Army policy, I am sure you can understand that Negro nurses in their turn are not anxious to serve in the Army."

THE NURSING SHORTAGE

New York Age

DESPITE the appeals of Army and Navy officials and health and hospital commissioners all over the country for more nurses to care for service men and civilians, discrimination against the use of Negro women still continues to be the order of the day. Nor have even private hospitals, also hit by the shortage of nurses, relaxed their discriminatory practices to any appreciable extent.

1-6-45

What better example of this can be pointed out than the headlines made recently in The New York Age by the refusal of Buffalo General Hospital to employ Miss Iva Wallace, R.N., of Brooklyn, after she had been sent to Buffalo by the State Department of Health, Albany, which had appealed via radio for nurses to work up-State because of the threatened rise of poliomyelitis.

The fact that Miss Wallace was a Negro was known from her application, but state authorities considered that less important than the fact that she was a registered nurse who had been graduated from Lincoln Hospital in 1927. Her services were needed and so the appointment was made. To the surprise of Miss Wallace, however, when she arrived at the Buffalo hospital, the superintendent of nurses immediately shipped her back to New York City because it was the policy of the hospital not to employ Negroes.

What difference does it make to any patient that the nurse might be black, white, yellow, or any other color? He wants to receive proper treatment, and to get well. The fact that a Negro woman ministers this aid is secondary. The fact that it is administered is the all important thing. This applies to service men as well as to civilians, and the place of birth, or the section of the country from which he comes are secondary. The important thing is to get well. All else is dwarfed in importance to that.

And yet as of September, the U. S. Army reported only 247 Negro nurses despite the constant appeals it is making for nurses. The Navy has no Negro nurses. And civilian hospitals, also hard hit, still continue to appeal for more nurses. All of them ignore the fact that there are hundreds of Negro nurses who would gladly respond if they were asked.

Last week, the New York Herald Tribune editorially commenting on just this serious shortage of nurses said:

1-6-45

"The solution requires the relaxing of some regulations by the military authorities. The Nursing Council for War Service includes in a seven-point program the recommendation that the Navy should cease to drop nurses who marry and should begin to admit Negro nurses. The Army, too, could admit more Negroes, hire in a civilian capacity for home hospitals more nurses who cannot pass stringent corps requirements, use more Nurses' Aides and WACs."

There is an old saying that there are none so blind as those who won't see. The white supremists are really blind.

But Nurses Say He's Wrong

'No Discrimination,' Patterson Declares

Pittsburgh Courier 2-24-45

WASHINGTON—Testifying before the House Military Affairs Committee last week, on the Nurse Draft Bill, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told the committee that he knew there has not been any discrimination because of race in the Army Nurse Corps, and that he is opposed to just such amendment.

FEW IN SERVICE

2-24-45

Mrs. Johnson testified that at least 2,000 Negro nurses are eligible and qualified to serve but only 330 have been called.

She added that until very recently Negro women were not allowed in the Waves and Spars and none in the Marines. "If a group of people," she declared, "will discriminate and make mistakes so grave as this, they are, by the law of averages, making others for which we all are paying."

Her proposal would cover discrimination in induction, assignment and administration of the pending bill.

The Secretary opposed an anti-discrimination amendment to the pending Nurse Draft Bill on the grounds that it might delay passage of the measure. He added, however, that he would actively guard against discrimination in the administration of the bill.

OPENS WEDGE

Mr. Patterson's added intention to guard "against discrimination" opened the wedge through which Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses and Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, of the National Non-Partisan Council of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority poured their criticism during the testimony. Both women appeared before the committee.

2-24-45

Mrs. Staupers sent telegrams to thirty members of the House Committee urging that an anti-discrimination clause be included in the pending draft bill and in the name of the association she represents, sent telegrams to numerous organizations urging pressure to insure inclusion of the "anti" clause.

Her opinion is that including the "anti" clause in the bill, Congress would not only be reaffirming Patterson's "good-intention-stand" but would be giving him the added backing of statuatory declaration. According to the nurse-executive, his appearance before the committee had highlighted the need for

CLEVELAND, O.
NEWS
Cir. D. 122,094
JUN 16 1945

Negro Nurses' Training Needs Cited by Expert

A survey of the status of Negro nurses in Cleveland indicates a need for more facilities to train them here, in the opinion of Mrs. Estelle M. Riddle.

A consultant with the National Nursing Council for War Service, New York City, Mrs. Riddle today completed a study of opportunities for the Negro nurse in Greater Cleveland.

"Ohio has need of more Negro nurses," she asserted, "yet Cleveland's City Hospital is the only nursing school in the state which accepts young Negro women for training."

Questioned about the recent charges that Negro cadet nurses at U. S. Marine Hospital here were being subjected to "Jim Crow" treatment, Mrs. Riddle said she had found evidence of discrimination.

"I am going directly to Washington to make recommendations to the U. S. Public Health Service to correct the Marine Hospital situation," Mrs. Riddle added.

Discussing the national Negro nursing picture, Mrs. Riddle pointed out there are 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States, of whom 8,000 are graduate nurses and 2,600 student nurses.

58b-1945

Alabama

12 Nurses End Special Course At Tuskegee

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
9-1-45

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Twelve selected nurses from the southeastern area of the American Red Cross have just completed at Tuskegee Institute a six weeks intensive instructors course in Red Cross home nursing. Similar leadership courses were held at Peabody College, Nashville, and St Louis University.

National and regional Red Cross officials who cooperated in planning the conferences included Misses Ann Magnussen and Rosa Schladweiler of the southeastern area office, Atlanta, and Miss Ellen Aird of the Washington office.

Local officials who assisted included Mrs. B. B. Walcott, secretary, Tuskegee, Red Cross Chapter; Miss Lillian Holland, superintendent of nurses, Tuskegee, and Mrs. Eleanor Smith, local chairman, home nursing committee.

Those in attendance included:

Mrs. Viola Lang, senior nurse, Orleans Parish schools, New Orleans; Miss M. Gertrude Bullock, Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing, Durham, N. C.; Miss Ellen Aird, National Red Cross, Washington; Mrs. Eleanor Smith, chairman, home nursing committee, Tuskegee; Mrs. Louise Carcia, conference director, assistant professor of health education and supervising nurse, student health service Wilberforce University; Mrs. Esther Weaver, senior health nurse, Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss Oreilia Harris, college nurse, Jackson College, Miss.

Mrs. Callie Rowe, general duty nurse, Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, Birmingham; Mrs. Madeline Robinson, city school nurse, Florence, S. C.; Mrs. Lillian Moreland, city school nurse, Atlanta; Miss Arminta Nelson, field nurse, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Ada Veney, city school nurse, Baltimore; Mrs. Louie Benton, general duty nurse, Guilford Sanitorium, Greensboro, N. C.; Mrs. Daisy Young, retired public health

58b-1945 D.C.

Director of Nurses at Freedmen's

MRS. ALIDA C. DAILEY, 7-21-45
who was recently appointed director of nurses at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington. A graduate of Harlem Hospital, Mrs. Dailey served there as head nurse from 1938-40 and from 1940-1945 as first assistant superintendent of nurses. She received her B.S. and M.A. degrees in nursing education from Columbia University.

58b-1945

Homeopathic Hospital Gets Negro Nurse

Chicago Defender
10-29-45 9 ll.

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Mrs. Marjorie Peake Cannal, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Providence, R. I., has been appointed to the nursing staff of Homeopathic hospital of that city. She took over her duties Monday, Oct. 1.

Mrs. Cannal is a graduate of the University hospital of this city, but received her certificate in Rhode Island. She is the first colored nurse to be employed on the staff of any hospital in the Providence area.

58b-1945

New York

ANOTHER FIRST

the new York age-N. Y.

THE New York Age congratulates Mrs. Alida C. Dailey, R. N., who last week became the first Negro Superintendent of Nurses of Harlem Hospital and principal of the Harlem Hospital School of Nursing. It marks another first scored by Negroes in this city. 10-6-45

Eminently qualified for the position, Mrs. Dailey is a graduate of the school of nursing she now heads. Finishing there in 1927, Mrs. Daily had visions and the desire to be more than just a registered nurse. In between her arduous duties, she went to school, getting a bachelor's degree in Public Health Nursing from Teachers College, Columbia University, and a master of arts degree in Student Personnel Administration and Guidance from the same university.

Following that she held various nursing posts, in and out of New York City, her last position here being as assistant Superintendent of Nurses at Harlem Hospital. For the past two and a half [illegible]'s she acted in the capacity of Superintendent of Nurses at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Dailey's new job will be no easy one, for it is at an institution which has one of the largest number of admissions and caseloads in the city. Being well prepared for it, however, should make her task just that much simpler. The appointment of Mrs Dailey to this important post is just another illustration of the value of being prepared for opportunity when it comes. 10-6-45

It should inspire other Negro nurses to further study and preparation for other opportunities that always come to those who are ready for them.

Congratulations, Mrs. Dailey!

58b-1945

P.M. NEW YORK 1-5-45

Army Still Is Balky On Using Negro Nurses

P.M. N.Y.N.Y.

Surgeon General Admits Drafting May Be Necessary

An impromptu debate on the use of Negro nurses in the Army between Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, and Mabel K. Staupers, head of the Colored Graduate Nurses Assn., climaxed an emergency nurse recruitment meeting called last night by Mayor La Guardia.

After Kirk had told 300 persons attending the meeting at the Hotel Pierre that conscription might be necessary to recruit nurses for the Army, Mrs. Staupers asked the General:

"If nurses are needed so desperately, why isn't the Army using Negro nurses? Of 9000 registered Negro nurses, the Army has taken 247. The Navy takes none.

"Negro cadet nurses, instead of getting the last six months of their training in Army and Navy hospitals as white nurses do, are instead assigned to civilian hospitals or wherever they can put them.

No Mixing

"In the New York area no Negro cadet nurse has been assigned to a military hospital, but in the South Negro nurses are serving white and Negro patients in military hospitals."

1-5-45

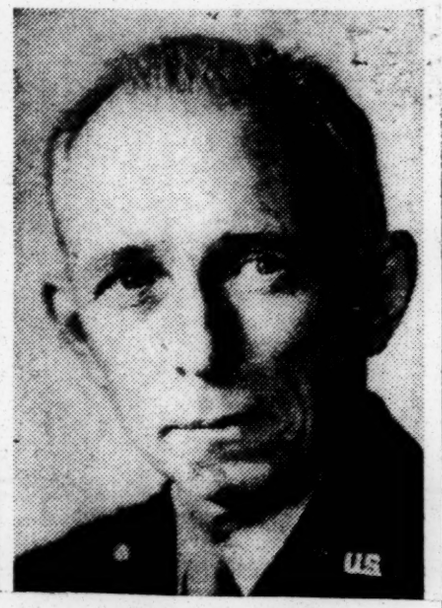
Kirk earlier told PM that the Army takes Negro nurses "where we can use them but we don't mix them—where we have Negro troops, we use them, but up till now we haven't used them for white troops. We don't house Negroes and whites together."

He replied to Mrs. Staupers that he understood there were 7000 Negro nurses in the country, of which "more than 300 are in the Army, serving in Africa, Europe and India."

"There are 7000," he continued, "in comparison to a 200,000 total of nurses in the U. S. I believe that the average share of colored nurses in the Army is equal to the total number of Negro troops."

In his address, Kirk warned:

"I am not too sure the War Dept. isn't going to ask Congress to conscript nurses. We've got to have 10,000 nurses now. Last month over 30,000 wounded and sick were returned to the U. S. We expect 30,000 next month, and the next, and the next."



Maj. Gen. Kirk

1-5-45

Asked how the War Dept. or Congress would go about such conscription, Kirk said:

"I have been told we can conscript nurses. I don't know the law, or anything else about it."

Few Reply

Kirk said that, despite a personal appeal sent by his office to each of 27,000 nurses which the WMC (War Manpower Commission) advised were available for duty, only 760 replied. Of these only 227 have signed up.

"On Jan. 2," he said, "Percy Jones General Hospital had 3699 hospital and convalescent patients. There were 85 Army nurses to take care of them—a ratio of one nurse to 43 patients.

1-5-45

"Yet, I am told, I don't know, that there are some civilian hospitals in New York City with a quota of nurses far beyond their needs, according to figures set by the WMC. One hospital, I am told, has a quota of 125 nurses and it has 243 nurses. Far worse than that, I am informed that another hospital here has 743 patients with 826 nurses."

Nurses- General

Nurse Shortage

Washington Post-D.C.

Walter Lippmann's appeal for more nurses for the Army, which was printed in The Post of December 19, is to the god as far as it goes. But why doesn't the Army open wide its ranks without quotas to all qualified Negro nurses and doctors so that they may make their full contribution to the war effort? There is no question about the need, and Lippmann's appeal underscores this need still further. 1-7-45

Let's have no more of the present stupid, criminal, undemocratic policy. Apparently the War Department would rather have American boys die than be restored to life and health by Negro nurses and doctors.

JOHANNE BRAY
DOROTHY MUNROE

Washington, Jan. 4.

Negro Nurses,

Survey Midmonthly 1945

The majority of white adult civilians in this country would willingly accept care from Negro nurses in hospitals, according to a nationwide sampling of opinion conducted last month by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver. Of 2,532 persons interviewed—men and women, rich and poor, young and old, in cities, towns, and rural areas in all sections of the country—57 percent answered "all right" to the question: "If you were sick in a hospital, would it be all right with you if you had a Negro nurse, or wouldn't you like it?" On the other hand, 42 percent "wouldn't like it" and one percent were undecided. March 1945

The survey indicated that the more education people have, the more apt they are to be willing to have a Negro nurse. Seventy percent of the persons with a college background answered "all right," while only 53 percent of persons with a high school education gave this answer and 45 percent of those whose education stopped at grade school. There was also a decided sectional variation in the opinions: 62 percent of the northerners and westerners had no objections to Negro nurses, while only 42 percent of the southerners would be willing to receive hospital care from them.

Nurses Who Struck Over Patients' Insults Fired

Chicago Defender — Ill.

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The lid on the Upshur Street hospital situation was blown sky-high last week with the firing of five Negro nurses and a white nurses' superintendent at the institution. 3-10-45

The nurses, reportedly goaded by insults and practical jokes of white patients at Upshur, were discharged following a strike on Friday. Authorities say that 89 tubercular patients were deserted by the strikers and left in the care of only one remaining nurse. Relief nurses from the Gallinger and Glenn Dale hospitals were sent to relieve the situation growing out of the walkout.

Mrs. Gertrude Haynes, white, the nurses' superintendent, is said to have met with her five co-workers on Thursday night when the group decided upon the strike after a request for a hearing regarding the behavior of patients had been denied.

Patients "Insulting"

Mrs. Alice T. Gilpin, one of the nurses discharged, stated in an interview Friday that the white patients were "very insulting" to the Negro nurses and that Dr. George B. Jenkins, hospital superintendent transferred as a result of the recent trouble, ignored protests registered by Mrs. Haynes on behalf of her staff. Mrs. Gilpin went on to state that the tuberculosis patients were allowed to take convalescent trips about the city and often returned to the hospital drunk and exceedingly boisterous. 3-10-45

"When we complained to Dr. Jenkins," she said, "he asked us if we couldn't take a joke."

Mrs. Margaret Wilson, white night supervisor, upheld Mrs. Gilpin in the drunkenness charge. Said Mrs. Wilson, "The knowledge of these trained and skilled nurses could be put to much better use taking care of people really ill than patients who are drunk and disorderly."

Threatened Personnel

The nurses said the patients disciplined hospital personnel whenever the urge moved them and made a habit of threatening to submit unfavorable reports to higher officials. This sort of behavior was punctuated by frequent and childish practical jokes of the "bucket-over-the-door" variety.

Commissioner Guy Mason who was responsible for the nurses' dismissal said that the reason their request for a hearing had been turned down was because of previous orders to Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger, superintendent of Gallinger, to straighten out the situation at Upshur or make necessary transfers. 3-10-45

The Negro nurses dismissed were Rebecca Reid, 1628 Swann street, N.W.; Millie N. Jones, 1540 Sixth street, N.W.; Emma L. Rountree, 2305 18th street, N.W.; Josephine Jones, 1540 Sixth street, N.W. and Mrs. Gilpin, who resides at 442 Irving street, N.W.

House Votes Unmarried Nurse Draft

Washington Post 3-8-45

Washington, D.C.

Bill Would Make Nearly All Others, 20 to 45, Register

By Robert C. Albright.

The House yesterday voted, 347 to 42, to register for draft virtually all graduate nurses, 20 to 45, but with unmarried nurses alone subject to induction. 3-8-45

Last-minute changes slapped a March 15 deadline on exemptions for marriage. Widows and divorcees with dependent children were required only to register.

Stuccoed with amendments, the bill was shuttled to an uncertain fate in the Senate after rejection by the narrowest of margins of one change that would have scuttled the draft.

Volunteer Call Provision

The close call came on an amendment requiring a 30-day campaign for volunteers and holding up inductions so long as voluntary enlistments reached a monthly quota.

On the first round the amendment lost by an eyelash vote of 139 to 133. Republican opponents used the same amendment later in an effort to recommit the bill, but this time were whipped back 161 to 117.

Rushed to passage, under Army and Navy prodding, to meet an 18,500 nurse shortage in service hospitals here and overseas, the bill affects approximately 260,000 qualified graduate nurses now in civilian pursuits.

Males Must Register

Eleventh-hour changes brought male nurses as well as females under its registration provisions. The President also was empowered to indust into the Nurses' Corps any male nurses now in the armed services.

In the Senate, Military Chair-

man Elbert D. Thomas, (D., Utah), said the bill will be taken up "in the regular order," with full hearings, if it is referred to his committee.

Thomas said it was possible the bill might be referred instead to the Senate Education and Labor Committee, because of its "health" aspect.

Thomason Plan Approved

Before overwhelmingly passing the bill, the House spent most of the day trying to decide what to do about married nurses, considering two sets of substitutes for an amendment flatly extending the draft to nurse-wives.

It finally approved an amendment by Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D., Tex.), stipulating that while all in the age category would be required to register there would be no actual induction of "women with dependent children, or children under 18 years, or married women whose marriage occurred prior to March 18, 1945."

Negro Nurse's Future

The New York Age

By MABEL K. STAUPERS

N.Y., N.Y. 10-6-45

Negro nurses are making strides forward. The war saw a relaxation by the Army Nurse Corps—after an unrelenting fight by believers in democracy—of the narrow quota system in use of Negro nurses. The Navy Nurse Corps, for the first time, opened its doors to Negroes.

Meanwhile, campaigns for integration of Negro nurses into all levels of professional opportunity in civilian life have shown encouraging results. Qualified young women have gained admission to schools of nursing in several sections of the coutry where hitherto Negro students were never seen. Opportunities for graduates exist now in a number of institutions which had never before considered using Negro nurses. Organizations active in extra-institutional fields of nursing are being made more and more aware of the availability of qaulified Negroes to fill the great existing need for capable workers.

These advances are encouraging, but they carry also a challenge. That challenge is directed especially at the young Negro woman because it is she who must carry on the work and see that there is no stopping of progress. She must prepare herself now for the leadership which is essential to her future. 10-6-45

The leaders of tomorrow among Negro nurses must come from the ranks of these young women who are qualified, and are making use of their qualifications. They will be those young women who have realized that there is more to leadership than education; that personality, awareness and a sincere willingness to accept responsibility are equally important. 10-6-45

The success of these leaders, however, depends on the support of their followers. Negro leadership has often been criticized for failing to go far enough. Quite often investigation would show that those who criticize have not themselves gone as far as the leadership they denounce.

Too many people are still quick to criticize and tear down with no thought of helping to rebuild. Too often, young women are prone to quibble over the little things, petty personalities, while forgetting the big task—the welfaree of thet whole Group. Nor have enough Negro nurses yet escaped that age-old and utterly unrealistic pride in being a "professional woman" which infuences them to retire completely, immediately after completion of training, from any "common" activity such as fighting for further advancement.

The young woman of today must realize that the "Angels of Mercy" days in nursing are past. The field of nursing, like all other fields of human endeavor in these modern times, demands trained, alert, capable persons. The humanitarianism for which Florence Nightingale is revered is no less, but with it now there must also be efficiency. 10-6-45

The Negro nurse holds her future in her own hands. It is she who must determine how far her leaders must go, and having done so, she must see that they do not falter. To do this, she herself must be prepared to overcome any and every obstacle in her path.

The time for that preparation is now.

Majority OKs Negro Nurses, Poll Shows

People's Voice N.Y., N.Y. 7-14-45

PV Peoples Victory

DENVER—A fair majority of white persons questioned in a recent nation-wide poll said they would accept Negro nurses in hospitals. The poll was conducted by the National Research Center of the University of Denver. Interviewers who questioned a national cross-section of white civilian adults, asked: "If you were sick in a hospital, would it be all right with you if you had a Negro nurse, or wouldn't you like it?"

Fifty-seven percent answered "all right"; 42 percent said they would not like it, and only one percent was undecided. Of the 57 percent, three percent said that they would accept Negro care, but would prefer white nurses. 7-14-45

It was revealed that the more education a white person has, the more willing he is to have a Negro nurse take care of him. For, of 70 percent of those questioned who had a college background replied in the affirmative, while 53 percent of those with high school training were in this category and 45 percent of those with no more than a grade school education.

Comments from individuals interviewed reveal that many white people think very highly of Negro nurses, and that some even prefer them to white nurses.

Cross Section Of Population Is Questioned

Atlanta World 2-20-45 G2

57 Per Cent In Favor Of Using Them In Hospitals

DENVER— (SNS) — At a time when the acceptance by the Army and Navy of Negro nurses is much discussed, it is significant that a majority of civilians would accept Negro nurse care in hospitals, as revealed in a nation-wide survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver.

NORC's personally trained interviewers questioned a national cross-section of white civilians adults— men and women, young and old, rich and poor,—in cities, town, and rural areas throughout the United States. All were asked:

"If you were sick in a hospital would it be all right with you if you had a Negro nurse, or wouldn't you like it?"

All right	50%
Wouldn't like it	42
Undecided	1
	100%

The 57 per cent include 3 per cent who would accept Negro care but who express a preference for white nurses.

IGNORANT HESITANT

The more education a person has the more willing he is to have a Negro nurse take care of him. Seventy per cent of persons with a college background but only 53 per cent of the high school educated and 45 per cent of those with no more than a grade school education answer 'All right." Six out of ten (62%) residents of the North and West, but only four out of ten (42%) Southerners, would be willing to receive care from a Negro nurse in a hospital 2-20-45

Comments from individuals interviewed reveal that many white people think very highly of Negro nurses, and that some even prefer them to white nurses. A Palatine, Illionis, storekeeper believes: "Negroes are more tender hearted than the white people." A New York City machinist says: "You probably get better care with a Negro nurse than with a white nurse" A Brooklyn lawyer states. "W h y We have Negro waitress and Negro mammies." 2-20-45

The wife of an engineer in Houston, Texas, replies: "I'm a nurse myself, and colored nurses are very good. I know many." Others who speak from personal experience comment: "I was in the hospital and had Negro nurses who were wonderful to me.....I had a Negro nurse who was the best I had. She was kinder and took more pains to please me.....I would rather have Negro nurses. Whites are too independent."

EXPRESS FEAR 2-20-45

Those who would NOT like a Negro nurse express either a general dislike of Negroes or a fear of them on grounds of cleanliness or health. Typical reactions are: "I don't like Negroes close to me.... I just don't.....I don't want no nigger messing around me..Negro nurses should work for other Negroes....I wouldn't want any nurse if a Negro was all I could get..... Negroes don't seem clean to me... ....I'd never get well.'

A Montana cattle rancher admits: "I wouldn't like it, but I believe a Negro nurse would take better care of men than a white nurse." 2-20-45 The wife of an Oregon mill superintendent replies: 'I don't think I'd like it. I'm that way about any other race. I suppose it's racial prejudice." A tele-- phone repairman in Louisiana makes an interesting distinction: "I wouldn't like a Negro nurse in a hospital. It's all right in a home. I was practically raised by a Negro nurse.'

MANY UNDECIDED 2-20-45

The most frequent comments made by persons who reply "UNDECIDED "I don't know." You simply can't generalize on that question. It depends on the person.'

The National Opinion Research Center is an opinion finding organization. As such, it simply reports the results of national surveys made by its personally trained staff of over 200 interviewers throughout the United States. The Center is an academic institution working under a grant from the Field Foundation and the University of Denver. The survey used included 2,523 confidential interviews. Statistically, these are sufficiently to be within 3 per cent correct 997 times in 1,000.

11 YEARS OF SERVICE

New York Age

THE National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, which on May 15th marked its 11th year of existence, is one of those organizations which has quietly worked in building up its reputation to the point that during the fight for the integration of Negro nurses in the armed forces it was the medium through which was focussed attention of the country on the deplorable situation of Negro nurses.

6-23-45

As a result of that fight, the N. A. C. G. N. has emerged as the organization which can speak without fear of contradiction as regards the nursing situation. It has armed itself with innumerable letters, with field surveys and all kinds of statistical data, so that when its indomitable executive secretary, Mrs. Mable Keaton Staupers, speaks out there is no one who can pick any flaws in her arguments.

What the N. A. C. G. N. has done should serve as a pattern for what other national organizations can do with unselfish leadership. Not even the serious illness of the executive secretary last year prevented the fight from proceeding smoothly as planned. It is a credit to the ability of our women to run an organization for the greatest benefit of the many instead of the few.

The tenth annual report of the organization, printed in a booklet of 8 pages and cover, very modestly details the growth and development of the N. A. C. G. N., the individual Negro nurse has emerged from a vocational status to a professional level. By having a Headquarters, she has also a place where she may discuss her problems and receive guidance as to placement, education, or personality adjustment; a place where such problems, as well as her progress, can be brought to the attention of other nurses, of other professions and of the general public.

"The N. A. C. G. N. Headquarters serves the community by keeping for consultation, Government statistics, information on the nation's hospitals and schools, bibliographies and surveys, thereby sponsoring organized group interest and interpreting the nurse in her proper role. 6-23-45

"This, then, is the story of the activities of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses in its own Headquarters. Its work of pioneering could not have been accomplished without the valuable assistance of its many friends. Today it stands as a center from which emanate rays of understanding and helpfulness to nurses throughout the world.

"In the years ahead, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses hopes to intensify its efforts toward the readjustment and rehabilitation of returning veteran nurses, and toward the immediate and post-war problems of nurses in civilian services. It anticipates the complete integration of the Negro nurse into national nursing agencies, and has recommended the appointment of national consultants on the staffs of these agencies and the staffs of the national Federal Health Services. These recommendations would further the educational and employment opportunities of the Negro nurse on an integrated basis and would strengthen the services which these nurses would offer the health of the Nation."

The N. A. C. G. N. is a splendid example of what can be accomplished by any organization which knows what it wants to do and has the will, patience, and persons of ability to carry through to fruition its plans. The officers and members of the organization deserve a big hand for a job well done. 6-23-45

58d-1945

New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN
Circ. D. 277,172

JUL 18 1945

ACCEPT NEGRO NURSES

The bars against Negro nurses and nurse training in all the city's tax-supported nurse training institutes have been lifted, according to Mrs. Mabel K. Staupel, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

In 1935, she said, only four of the city's tax-supported organizations employed Negro nurses, and Negro nurse training was restricted to Lincoln and Harlem hospitals. Today all the city hospitals employ Negro nurses and all schools operated by the Department of Hospitals admit the Negro women.

The association was formed in 1935 to eliminate discrimination from every branch of nursing education and service. It will soon begin a campaign to increase the number of Negro trained nurses.

58d-1945

Nurse Training

4 Internes, 4 Nurses Train at Medical Center

Afro-American 4-7-45

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Jersey City Medical Center, which comprises the Jersey City Hospital, the Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital and Hospital for Contagious Diseases, has an integrated medical staff and training school for men and women nurses.

Patients are adequately cared for by a visiting staff of approximately 200 physicians and surgeons, and a resident and interne staff of 80 physicians, four of whom are colored.

This is not unusual in the Medical Center, but it apparently is considered impossible in Newark, because colored are not to be admitted to the staff at City Hospital.

Dr. Gerald W. Sinnott, assistant to Dr. George Hanlan, director of Medical Center, said:

Accepted on Merits

"Staff members of Medical Center are accepted on the merits of their qualifications within the requirements of the institution."

Four colored internees were enrolled at Medical Center within the year and their records have been excellent, Dr. Sinnott said.

Dr. Frank B. Johnson of 1737 S Street, Washington, D.C., enrolled at the center on April 1, 1944, and after completing his nine-month major services, remained to specialize in pathology.

Refused Commission

In order to continue his study in pathology, Dr. Johnson, a Howard graduate, resigned an army commission as first lieutenant, which was accepted on January 25 of this year.

He is in charge of a laboratory on the fifteenth floor of the administration building. He told the AFRO: 4-7-45

"I find the surroundings pleasant and the fellow internes, many of whom are white Southerners, co-operative."

He explained that his appointment after another year at the center may continue indefinitely, and in the event of termination he would go to another hospital or medical graduate school.

Howard Graduate

Dr. Francis T. Jamison of 1514 W. Sixth Street, Wilmington, Del., a Howard University graduate, also enrolled at Medical Center on April 1, 1944.

He completed his nine months as interne. He is now commissioned in the U.S. Army and is training at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Dr. G. Kenneth Washington of 2589 Madison Street, Gary, Ind., an Indiana University graduate, enrolled in the center on June 1, 1944.

He will complete his major services this month, and if he is not inducted into the armed services, he explained, he will remain to specialize in urology.

Pediatrics Major

Dr. Carroll Morton Leevy of 1831 Taylor Street, Columbia, S.C., a graduate of the University of Michigan, enrolled in the Center on August 1, 1944.

He is majoring in pediatrics and on the completion of his nine months' interneship, expects to remain for special work if he is not inducted.

Dr. Huerta C. Neals of 1545 W. Fifth Street, Jacksonville, Fla., is among the internes who have completed their major services at Medical Center and are in the armed services or practicing medicine.

Colored internees were accepted in Medical Center before the war.

4 Colored Nurses

There are 556 student nurses in school here; 89 in the college of nursing. Four are colored and upon graduation will receive a B.S. degree. 4-7-45

Many public health nursing authorities agreed with Miss Jessie M. Murdoch, Medical Center director of nurses, that colored nurses met the institution's requirements satisfactorily.

Will Get Degree in 1947

Before coming to Medical Center for nurse's training, Miss Aretta Clyburn of Englewood attended Bergen Junior College and Teachers' College of Jersey City. She expects to be graduated in September, 1947.

Miss Clyburn told the AFRO:

"My experiences here have been pleasant because all the white nurses, many of them from the deep South, seem to go out of their way to be nice.

Miss Bullard Enrolled

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. William Clyburn of 288 Garden Street, Englewood, and she has a brother, Wardell, now in the South Pacific.

Miss Julia Bullard has been enrolled two years and seven months and expects to be graduated in 1945.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bullard, of 184 Academy Street, Jersey City. Miss Bullard was graduated from Dickinson High School.

Because of class assignment, Miss Norma Degroat of New Milford, who will graduate this June 12, and Miss Milicent Carey of New York City, who entered nurses' training this year, were not available for interview.

58d-1945

Nurse Training Schools

Negro Nurse Training Needed

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

For five years the Jefferson County Sunday School Association has made a continuous effort to have the responsible heads of our Health Department see to it that ample opportunities for interne and nurse training are made available to young Negro aspirants in order that the health of the Negro people might improve. During these years we have had the support of The Courier-Journal and a special interest by Mark Ethridge, for which we are thankful.

The city administration through its former Mayor Joseph D. Scholtz and his Director of Health, Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, who later had the full support of Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt, has done much to speed our progress. The recent financial campaign for the Red Cross Hospital in which more than $40,000 were raised was another gain in this uphill fight. Now that the campaign is over, we believe it expedient to set straight some of our friends in regard to a recently issued pamphlet, a survey of hospital facilities of the city of Louisville for Negro citizens. The directors of the Red Cross Hospital requested no such survey. All the people are not as sick-minded as the report intimates and we see no excuse for overplaying three diseases among Negroes, which we believe works as a detriment, because of the type and standard of the people affected. It does not give a good picture of those of a higher standard of living. The report's argument that six beds are needed where there are five per 1,000 provided seems to be minor when we consider that with 62 beds now available at the Red Cross Hospital the daily average number of patients was 21.9. This low occupancy was due largely to the lack of trained personnel to care for the new wing recently constructed. Therefore, the recommendation that no attempt be made to establish a training school for nurses at this time indicates a lack of knowledge of our health needs.

Louisville. DANIEL J. HUGHLETT.

Negro Nurses Would Train At MCV

Richmond Times

Denny Commission Reports on Issue

V.A.

The training of Negro nurses at the Medical College of Virginia is suggested by the Negro Education Study Committee of the Denny Commission as a helpful experience from which the whole matter of higher education for Negroes could be considered.

The committee, headed by Dr. J. Earl Moreland, president of Randolph-Macon College, recommended consideration of the use by the State of its present facilities in professional schools for the training of all students desiring professional education.

It recommended that the "inadequate" provision now being made for the professional education of Negroes be corrected in the fields of pharmacy, nursing, law and social work.

"With reference to the professional education of Negroes," the report said, "it should be stated that arguments for possible planning for this training on a dual basis can be partly understood.

"However, when we consider the large number of children and young people for whom facilities for elementary, secondary and undergraduate education may be provided only at great cost, and when we consider further the tremendous expense required to develop professional schools in which only small numbers of additional students will require the services of highly technical personnel, it does appear that the State of Virginia would find it logical, economical and advisable to utilize its present facilities for the training of all students desiring professional education.

'Helpful Experience'

"The training of Negro nurses at the Medical College of Virginia may provide a helpful experience from which the whole matter could be considered."

The committee recommended also that equal facilities for the education of Negroes be made a fact on all levels and in all areas, and that this program be supported by adequate State appropriations.

The free textbook study committee recommended that a start be made toward providing free textbooks and that the objective be attained gradually.

The committee reported that free textbooks could be furnished at less than half the estimated cost of $1,253,713 now being paid by parents of school children. It was estimated the cost of free textbooks would be $580,183 for the State as a whole, as compared to $1,253,713 estimated by the Auditor of Public Accounts as the cost paid by parents.

Costs Set at $1,200,577

The cost annually under a rental system was estimated at $1,200,577, or only slightly less than the cost of outright purchase by the parents. It was explained that the auditor's report took into consideration only those children who actually had textbooks, and "we are informed that there is a surprisingly large number of children attending school in localities where the parents furnish textbooks who have no textbooks at all."

The committee made its study under the chairmanship of State Comptroller Henry G. Gilmer.

The Committee on Compulsory Education recommended that attendance officers to enforce compulsory attendance be well-trained individuals; that the term "visiting teacher" be adopted in place of such terms as "truant office" or "attendance officer"; that visiting teachers be paid on the same scale as supervisors of teaching, and that there be at least one visiting teacher for every 10,000 to 20,000 of school population.

This report was offered by Chairman William S. Meacham and H. K. Cassell, of Richlands, and R. Douglas Ninger, of Roanoke. Two members, Judge H. G. Cochran, of Norfolk, and Lewis C. Williams, of Richmond, offered supplementary reports in which they expressed different views.

The Committee on the Home and the School, headed by Professor E. L. Fox, of Randolph Macon College, recommended trained parent education specialists attached to the schools who could "interpret the school to the parent and the parent to the teacher."

Much could be said for the point of view, the report added, "that the school of the future should accept parent education as one of its functions, that parents should go to school and that programs should be provided for them."

The committee on libraries, with Randolph W. Church, assistant State librarian, as chairman, said its report "maybe said to rest primarily on its recommendation of increased appropriations" for school libraries — $350,000 for State aid funds, and $25,000 for support of Library School at William and Mary College.

Surgeon General In Tribute To Negro Nurses

ATLanta World 3-25-45

Emphasizes The Importance Of Civilian Nursing

WASHINGTON — (SNS)— Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency in a statement this week emphasized the importance of civilian nursing needs and paid tribute to the part Negro graduate nurses are playing in this field.

"Public health departments and visiting nurse associations are carrying a great part of the burden today, in meeting civilian needs. Public health nurses constitute the largest single group among all health department employes. Without nurses, health departments cannot operate. Because many hospitals are overloaded, many sick patients are being cared for in their homes by visiting nurses," Dr. Parran said. 3-25-45

That the Negro graduate nurse is contributing to this important civilian nursing need is indicated by the increase of Negro public health nurses on the staffs of official health services and agencies. Their number of serving in these capacities has almost doubled within the last 6 years the American Journal of Nursing reports. Negro nurses also are employed in U. S. Public Health Service projects, including venereal disease and emergency health and sanitation centers. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the graduate Negro nurses have had preparation in public health work.

The increasing contribution that the Negro members of the Cadet Nurse Corps of the U. S. Public Health Service can make in this and other fields of nursing today and future opportunities that await her as a graduate nurse are stressed by officials of the Cadet Nurse Corps. 3-25-45

Negro Cadet nurses are being trained in fifty-one schools of nursing in 23 states. In spring classes now being formed in these schools, the Corps offers an excellent education beyond high school level to well qualified young women. Those interested in enrolling are asked to write to their State Recruitment Officer, or to the U. S. Public Health Service, Box 38, New York City 8, N. Y.

GETS M. S. P. H DEGREE

The Savannah State Tribune 10-25-45

It has recently been announced that the Horace Rackham School of Graduate Studies of the University of Michigan has conferred upon Miss Dorothy Inez Ury of this city the degree of master of science in public health (M. S. P. H.).

Miss Ury has had a very successful career in public health education. Her first courses at the University of Michigan were taken in 1940, when she was the winner of a $300 fellowship offered by the National Tuberculosis Association. In that same year, under the sponsorship of the local association, she attended a public health institute at North Carolina State college, in Durham. In 1941 Miss Ury was awarded a scholarship by the University of Michigan's School of Public Health. 10-25-45

During the past summer she was the recipient of a third scholarship. This was given by the Chatham-Savannah Health department.

Miss Ury is a teacher of health at Beach high school, where she is also a Red Cross first aid instructor, and is active in all activities of that school, as well as in numerous civic and social organizations. She is a graduate of Beach high school, and received her bachelor of arts degree from Georgia State college.